# OUR STAGE.

English Opera in Brookivn-Manager Hess Again at the Front.

EMMA ABBOTT. MISS

Manager Sinn, of the Brooklyn Park Theatre-A Talk with an Old Stager.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PROSPECTS.

New Pieces for Wallack's, the Union Square and Booth's Theatres.

Mr. C. D. Hess, the well known manager of English opera, will signalize the beginning of his season of 1878-79 by the production to-morrow night at the Breoklyn Park Theatre of "Faust" under circumtances which are likely to make the engagement one of unusual public interest, inasmuch as it marks the can prima donna, Misa Emma Abbott, on the operatio stage. In a conversation with a reporter of the HERALD he premised the usual interrogative form with the remark that he commenced a year ago a new departure in the line of English opera, taking the French opers comique as his basis, and succeeded in creating

"I found," he said, "that the lighter works are those which are most acceptable to the American masses, and with this thought in view my plan has been to make a popular standard such as exists in the drama. A growing musical taste has encouraged me

THE HISTORY OF "THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY." "What do you regard as your most successful pro-

"Undoubtedly 'The Chimes of Normandy,' I went to Europe for the purpose of purchasing 'The Sum mer Night's Dream' and the opera of 'Carmen,' having at that time no idea of 'Les Cloches de Corneville.' In fact, I had been three weeks in Paris before hearing it: but when I did so it impressed me as the very thing we wanted in America; besides which it ex ectly suited my organization." A CONTRAST OF MUSICAL TASTE.

"In what part of the country have you found the prestest appreciation of your musical labors and of

"I think Chicago and Boston about balance each other. Pecuniary results have not shown New York to be a good city for English opera, because of the great expense involved in the production as compared with other cities."

"Where do you find the largest musical culture?" "In Boston. The ladies of the 'Hub' will at any time ignore full dress and wear their waterproofs rather than miss a good opera. Cincinnati is a very peculiar place. The people seem to give a great deal of attention to concerts and they have good musicians."

"Is the love of opera a growing one in this

"Undoubtedly, but we are not yet prepared for its biguest order. The Germans are more thoroughly versed in the best class of music. It is owing to their carry education, and when we bring out a great work we rely very largely upon this element."

THE PHESENT SEASON. "What are your views with reference to the prospects of the coming season?"

I have read the HERALD's interviews with much thre and see no cause to differ with the sanguine expressions of other managers. A good feeling exists with reference to general business throughout the tountry, and that is what we largely rely upon for

tountry, and that is what we largely rely upon for our support. Last year I successivily pulled through with an expensive organization, and this year I am satisfied I shall do still better."

"What about cheap operatio entertainments?"

"It I had known as much about them ten years ago I should have made terms which would enable me to scure first class artists at not higher prices than those paid to dramatic stars."

"What is the cost of producing an opera?"

"That is a difficult question to answer. It depends on the artists. Taking the ordinary repertoire, such as I had with Miss Keltogs, anything in the house under \$1,200 would rarely pay. "The Taisman," which I produced with that fady, required \$1,500 a night for its appearance. "The Star of the North," presented at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, averaged \$1,800 a performance. "The Flying Dutchman," ost about \$1,400 a night."

"I presume it must be very agreeable to have the

"I presume it must be very agreeable to have the centrol of a large operatic organization?"

"Whew! Man alive, you don't know what you are suggesting, or perhaps you are in a facetious mood. Why, the manager who gets through a season without an obstacle or a rever of indignation is entitled to a high place in heaven. Think of it. You have to

"What is the character of your present organization?"

"In the first place, I have secured the services of thiss Emma Abbott as a prima donna. It is a combination brought about through my desire for a first slass artist. Maving passed through the country places where sine was singing last season, and in two ar three instances playing against her, I became rouvinced of her extraordinary popularity, and therefore made the engagement. She has a hold upon the public that is undoubtedly the strongest kind of basis for success, and I know there is a great dearre to see her in opera. In addition to Mass Abbott are the following artists:—Miss Annis Montague, a native of the Sandwich Islands, and the daughter of an American missionary. She was sent to Paris, carefully educated there, and to my mind is one of those satisfactory singers whom you can enjoy from first to last. Mrs. Zeida Seguin remains as my contraite. Mr. Wilmam Castie and Mr. C. H. Turner aim remain as tenors. Our baritone is a young American named Mr. Harry Bragaw. The baseo profunds is Mr. Eliis Ryse, who was brought to this country by Carl Ross. Besides these are Mr. Edward seguin, befor and comedian; Mr. J. W. Jennings, baritone, and Mr. Henry Warren, tenor. Our repertor're consists of 'Faust,' 'Mignon,' 'Bohemian Gri,' 'Chimes of Normandy,' 'Martha,' 'Lucia,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Ross of Castile,' &c. By the way,'' waid Mr. Hess, in concinsion, 'Miss Abbott iripped lightly from the stage, and, entering the box where the Hisral representative had been engaged in obtaining the foregoing information from her manager, gracefully submitted to be interrogated as to her future plans as an artist. She is a petite lady, with a frank, open-hearted manner, bright lace, sparking eyes of that gray he which indicates energy of character, and a brilliancy of speech such as only a woman exhibits when are has travelled much, mingled with the best society and by sheer lore of native intellect conquered the obstances in her paths.

her pathway.

"Well, Miss Abbott, how do you feel with reference to your coming operatic campaign?"

"As you know," she repired, "this is my first appearance in opera in America, and I am, therefore, naturally a little nervous—any woman would be under the circumstances—but I have faith in the good angel who has niways watched over my career, and I know it will be all right."

it will be all right."

"When did you first think of becoming a prima donna?"

"Ever since I knew how to think at all. It has been the one object of my ambition since childhood. Besides loving to sing I am passionately fond of acting. At first I labored under the delusion, because I was bursing with enthusiasm, that it was periectly easy for the public to understand the feelings of an artist without corresponding gesture, but I quickly found out my mistake. Kate Field one day astonished me by telling me to keep up my courage and furn my toes out. The truth is, no matter how strong may be one's dramatic justincts, you must may courage."

ve contare."
"You evidently possess an excellent constitution order to enable you to endure so much wear and

"You evidently possess an excellent constitution in order to cashie you to endure so much wear and tear?"

"Yes, I think that at last people will admit that I am 'tough,'" she observed amilingly, "The fact is, I can endure more hard professional work than most of your own nex, and am no longer a "wasp-waisted slate peucil chewing schoolgri,"

"Want to you consider your best role:"

"Marguerite, in 'Faust.' I know of no grander sermon than the church scene of 'Paust.' I sing the part because I love it. As Saivint once said to me, speaking of himself, 'I have selected roles to which my heart goes out irresiably. In order to be successful you should personate the sentiment you best comprehed. Becthoven thought that the woman who saughts 'Finelio' should be one who had suffered much. It certainly takes a great nearted woman, like Mara or Jenny Lind, to sing the grand oratorios of Handel and Mendelshohn. Those great relations would have Isiled had they attempted the roles that made Aimée popular."

"To what do you chiefly ascribe your success?"

"I don't like to appear egotiatical, but I think it is due to perseyerance. If I had known all the briers in my pathway I should probably have quietly subsided years ago and settled down to the numerum of quiet professional life; but opposition aroused my

REMINISCENCES CONNECTED WITH THE BROOK-LYN PARK STAGE.

Among the successful managers in and around New York may be classed Colonei W. E. Sinn, of the Brooklyn Park Theatre. He has had a varied and an extensive experience in catering to the amusement of the public, and whatever remarks he makes concerning the method of management adopted by him will doubtless be read with interest by both the public and the theatrical frateraity. The Colonel was found by the writer in his private office engaged with his correspondence, but so soon as the object of the call was announced be began chatting. BUSINESS REMINISCENCES.

"Well," said the Colonel, "my connection with the stage was originally more the result of accidental good luck than anything else. Up to September, 1861, I was the junior partner of a large tobacco firm, the cuscomers of which were principally south of Baitimore, where I was doing a large business. Owing to the breaking out of the war I found my occupation suddenly gone. Mr. Leonard Grover, the dramatic author, who is a brother-in-law of mine, had been dabbling in amusements in various wass for two or three years, and gave me an insight into theatrical affairs. About the 20th of May, 1861, I visited Washington for the purpese of seeing some of my eld customers, and that evening went to Carusi's Theatre. Mr. Humphrey Bland was then the manager. I found it impossible to get even standing room, and inquired how long that sert of thing had been going on. I was told evel since the first arrival of troops. This fact set me thicking, and the next day I devoted myself to looking up a place suitable for a theatre. I succeeded in getting the old Assembly Rooms, where all of the hauguration balls were held. In three days I reing or rather the four walls, for there was nothing in it. I called upon Graver told him turned to Baltimore with the lease of the build it. I called upon Grover, told him my plans and asked him to join me, with the understanding that no was to take charge of the back of the house while I ran the front. We remodelled the building, and about the middle of August, 1861, opened it with a first class variety company. It proved a success from the first night, and we ran the place for two years without closing its doors even for repairs. After the lapse of three months, more or less, our bank account having by this time become quite respectable in pro voich to establish a legitimate dramatic theatre. We were the owners of the ground of the old National Theatre in Washington, to agree to erect a theatre-

Theatre in Washington, to agree to erect a theatrewe to supply the interior. The place was opened under
the name of "Grover & Sinn's National Toestre' about
mid-winter as a star place of amusement. In the
company were Lawrence Barrett, Dan Setcheil,
Waiter Lonnex and others. Both of our establishments proved to be successes. After a coparinership
of three years Grover and I dissolved in Washington
and jointly took
THE NEW CRESTRUT THEATRE
in Philadelphia, where we remained partners for two
years, I being the resident manager and Grover devoting his time and attention to the German opers. I
managed this place for five years, and have been the
only tenant who ran it so long and at the same time
so profitably."

only tenant who ran it so long and at the same time opportunity."

"Why, then, Colonel, did you give that place up?"

"Because the landlord domanded an increase of \$6,000, which I declined to pay."

"And where did you how home at Baltimore, where I took the Front Street Theatre and conducted it as a first class variety and melodramatic establishment for six years. It was the first time since 1834 that any one manager had paid the rent and run the place so long."

"How did you happen to think of Brooklyn, Colonel?"

Colonel?"
"I am glad you asked that question. For more than "I am glad you asked that question. For more than eight years prior to my coming here I beheved that there was money in a good theatre in Brooklyn, and in 1871 I offered Mrs. Comway a certain amount for the lease, which offer was declined. When the present theatre—the New Park—was remodeled I watched use the first leases. He failed to score a success. I again endeavored to induce him to give me the minagement, but met with no encouragement. About four years ago Mr. Lamb succeeded in getting the lease, and that summer, is the course of a conversation, I said to him, 'Ned, if you get tired of the New Park give me a chance, as I would like to have the management of it.' Well, Lamb opened the theatre in September, the business was not good, the consequence being that in the middle of December he offered me the long nought opportunity, which I readily accepted and closed a bargain. I took pessession in the following February."

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"What was the class of your performance?"

"For the Brst season and a hall I ran it as a first class novelty theatre, sandwiching dramatic stars with very great success. The second year I size divided my business—one-hall variety and one-half dramatic stars. It was the largest season ever known in the dramatic history of the city. After the burning of the Brooking Park a strictly dramatic star theatre. The season was opened in September, 1877. My first legitimate season was opened on the 11n el September, 1877, and closed June 9, 1878—lorty-one weeks. During this period I have played nearly all the principal stars who have appeared in the country."

THE CAUSE OF SUCCESS.

"Now, after this review of your several ventures, let me ask you what you consider to be the loundary of the principal stars who have a present the country."

"New, alter this consider to be the joundation of your success?"

"Undoubtedly popular prices combined with a first class attraction."

"What do you mean by popular prices?"

"West, by not charging more than \$1 for the best seats in the house, excepting, of course, private boxes. For instance, family circle, twenty-flve conts; gress circle, flity cents: reserved seats in the dress circle, seventy-five cents, and reserved seats in the orchestra, \$1. At manifels I make it a rule to reduce my prices because they are principally attended by ladies and children. Very often they come to me in entire lamilies."

children. Very often they come to me in entire lamilies."

"What are your matince prices?"

"In the gailery, fifteen cents; dross circle, thirty-five cents; reserved beloony, flay cents, and reserved orchestra, seventy-five cents. I may as well tell you now that I have nover managed a theater in seventeen years where I charged more than \$1 for the best seats in the house, and I think it has had a great deal to do with my success. Understand me, however, that I a connection with low prices you must have equally strong attractions that high prices would command. The mere charging of low prices will not succeed in any other way."

"You don't mean to say, Colonel Stan, you will make no difference when you put English opera on the boards?"

"None whatever, and I think you will find it prove that my system is the correct one. Our Brookiya

make no difference when you put English opera on the boards?"

"None whatever, and I think you will find it prove that my system is the correct one. Our Brookiya families will come two or three times a week to the theatre when under other conditions I should scarcely see them once in a fortnight."

"It is outlook of the business prospects?"

"I think the bottom of hard times has fallon out and the sides have fairen in. The business up to the present time has been thirty-three per cent larger mus at the same time last your, and I think we shall have a beaithy dramatic season."

"What is your programme for the season?"

"What is "Ourse," Margie Mitchell, in new piays; Frank S. Chanfrau, in his new piay by Clitton W. Iayleure, entitled "Grooked Life?" Genevieve ward, under the management of Jarrett & Paimer, in "Jane Shore?" and "Heary VIII.;" Fany Davenport, in "Glivia;" Mme. Januschek, is several of her best piays; Counters Modjeska, in new piays; John McCullough, J. C. Williamson and Magie Moore; Robson and Crane; McKee Rankin and Kitty Blanchard, in the "Danites;" Lawrence Barrett, Alice Oates; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. George Knight, Golville's Folly Troup. These have all been engaged. Negotiations are now pending with E. A. Sothern, Glara Morris, Lotta, Joseph Jefferson, Ada Cavendish, John E. Owens, Rose Eytings and others.

"How do newspaper criticisms affect you?"

"Sometimes both star and play have been condemned by the erritic, yet the business has been criticism, yet thop you see for the merives. I generally rely upon the expressions of the pe

#### AMUSEMENTS.

GERMANIA THEATRE-THE EARL OF ESSEX.

	Elizabeth, Queen of England Miss Hodwig Beringer The Earl of Esex Mr. Franz Reitan The Countsus of Rathand Miss Elis Gröger Sir Walter Raieligh Mr. Anton Otto Sir Robert Ceci Mr. Kessier
	Lord Sottingham Mr. Kummer
	Lasty Nettingham Miss Heliar
	The Earl of Southampton
	Sir James Eniph
	The Earl of Derby Mr. Lucke
	Call Secretary Mr. Wolkenstein
	Jonathan, bamberiain Mr. Helork
	Robest, hesex's servant
	The Queen's page. Miss Selving
	Mary the Countess of Rutiand's maid Miss Unland
	The Queen's tootman
	Lieuten at of the Tower
ı	The play of "Grat Essex," by ileinrich Laube, cor-
ı	responds in many points with the "Earl of Essex,"

at the Germania Theatre lest overing was particularly notable for being the opening night of the German dramatic season. Fais is always an event of great interest to the German public who are pre-emisently as theatre-going people, and, having practically only one German theatre to go to, seem to patronize it liberally. As it had been announced that the company would be almost entirely new, mest of the members having been engaged as recently as last summer in Germany, considerable anxiety was manifested to make the acquaintance of the new comers, and to see whether they were improvements upon their predecessors.

whether they were improvements upon their presecessors.

The plot of the play is too well known to every reader of drainatic literature to deserve more than casuar montion. How the Queen lower Esser and is yet jesious of his pretensions to royalty; how she is licited to hostility against him by stories of his treasonable designs; how he robels, is defeated and finally loses his amoutious and footish head is all an oft-told tale, and the incident of the ring beatowed upon him by the Queen in a tender hour, with the promise that its production would instantly seture him any favor he might ask, which the doomed man sends to her in vanu is his last hour with the prayer for his life, has been clien drawn upon for its well known effects. The secret marriage of the Karl of Essex is another tender point which profusely moistens handkerchiels and gives welcome employment to washerwomen.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-"HENRY TE EIGHT." Extensive preparations are being made by the management at Booth's Theatre for the production at an early day of what is promised to be one of the grandest spectacles ever seen on the American stage. reviving the stirring scenes and splendid panepty of "Henry V.," "Sardanapalus," "Julius Crear" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin",—now being played abroad-are matters of dramatic history. They protheir previous efforts, and to repeat to the student and lover of history the memerable events and renowned personages of a period which the great author has made immortal. First, the managemen

ber, York place, the ball in Blackfriars, vision scene at Kimbolton and the Chusch of the Grey Friars, the resul has been an exact reproduction of those localities, interesting for the momentons transactions of which they have been the scene.

The exteriors represent soveral of the ancient streets of Old London—the Westminster cloisters, the dock of the royal galley, the panorams of the Thames from Westminster to Greenwich, as it appeared to the eyes of Shakespeare, Bridewell Palace, Fiest Ditch, Baynard's Castle, St. Paul's, the Old Fishmonger's Hall, Old London Bridge, the Tower of London and the shipping of the period. Even the music will somaid of eld English melodies, with the exception of that in the last set, which has been composed by Mr. Arthur Sulivan. Cestames and portraits will be in keeping with the general effect, and thus Americans will sajoy perhaps the only opportunity that will be afforded them of seeing Old England as it existed in the time of Henry VIII. Applications for seats are new being recorded at the box office.

WALLACK'S-THE "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Sheridan's brilliant comedy of the "School for Scandal." which is to be presented at Wallack's on Saturday evening, 21st inst, will be produced in the most complete manner. The scenery will be new, the costumes and appointments elegant and the cast Gilbert as Sir Peter Teasie, Mr. John Brougham as Sir Olivar Surface, Mr. Charles Coghlan as Charles Surface, Mr. Charles Barren as Jeseph Surface, Mr. Buriace, Mr. Charles Barren as Joseph Suriace, Mr. W. R. Floyd as Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Harry Bockett as Moses, Mr. E. M. Holland as Crabtree, Mr. J. W. Shunnon as Rowley, Mr. C. Rockwell as Careless, Mr. C. E. Edwin as Trip, Mr. W. Eytings as Snare, Miss Rose Coghian as Lady Tearle, Mise. Posisi as Mrs. Candour, Miss Stella Boulisce as Maria, Miss Pearl Rytings as Lady Sneerwell, "Clarisas Harlowe," while not filling Wallack's as some other plays have done, is nevertheless drawing thousands of people curious to winness and judge for themselves of the merits of the play.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-SARDOU'S NEW PLAY. The Union Square Theatre will formally open its regular season on Monday, the 23d tast., the play of the occasion being from the pen of Victorien Sardon, the author of "Pernande," "Diplomacy," &c. The organization of the company is completed, and it is said that the latter will favorably compare with the best of the predecessors. The play is in five acts, and was one of the great successes of the last Parisian season. The French title, newever—"Les Bourgeois du Pont d'Arcy"—has been changed, for prudential reasons, to "Mother and Son," which better accorde with the real object—to wit, the illustration of flish love. It has a number of distinctive characterizations, and out of the contrasts thus made possible are evoived attractive if not strong dramatic situations—those, in fact, which are akin to the works of the earlier English dramatists rather than the productions of the modern French stage. It is a play that might have been written by Ben Jonson. The cast will comprise hearly the whole acting strength of the company of the Union Square Thentre, The cast will comprise hearly the whole acting strength of the company of the Union Square Theatre, being as follows:—Fabrice, Baron de St. André, a political candidate, Mr. Charles, R. Thorne; Brechat, Town Councillor, uncle of Fabrice, Mr. John Parselle; Trabo, Mayor of Pont D'Arcy, and heaband of Chrisse, Mr. W. J. Lemoyne; Clavajol, a gentleman who is "dead broke," Mr. J. B. Polk; M. Amaury, a platonic youth, Mr. Walden Ramsay; François, a servant, Mr. H. F. Daly; Gaspard, a newsboy, Master Eyling; a Gendarme, Mr. W. S. Quigley; the Baroness de St. Anuré, Miss Fanny Moraut; Clarisse Carlot, Mr. M. S. Sara Jowett; Marcella Adurey, a wronged lady, Miss Linda Dietz; Gabrielle, betrothed to Faurice, Miss Nina Varian; Zod, a lady whose husband is at the club, Miss Maud Harrison; Mme. Cotteret, a pious lady with two daugneers, Miss Marie Wikins; Claudine, a housekeeper, Mrs. Seymour; Marianne, a servant, Miss Sarah Cowell; Felicie, a lady's maid, Miss Ross.

MUSICAL, AND DRAMATIC NOTES. F. S. Chanfrau is performing in the "Octoroon" at

Macullister, the iliusionist, is performing at the Globe Theatre. Miss Genevieve Ward, at Booth's Theatre, will play

"Jane Shore" until further notice.

The summer season of Theodore Thomas at Gilmore's Garden ended last evening.

Harrigan and Hart, at the Theatre Comique, are

doing an exceptionally good business.

Mile. Di Murska has arrived in New York after an absence of four years, and will snortly appear in con-

The San Francisco Minetrels are making a lively entertainment this season at their pretty theatre or The last weeks of the engagement of Miss Fanny

Davenport in "Olivia" are announced at the Union season at the Broadway. The management are eadeavoring to retain her services.

Loge do la Concorde, No. 43, I. O. O. F., at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

At the Lyceum Theatre Mr. Den Thompson to drawing delighted audiences with his charming and picturesque serio-comic rendition of Joshua

Mr. J. K. Emmet in his popular characterization of Fritz makes his first appearance in New York since his return from Europe at the Grand Opera House to morrow evening. Fritz is always welcome. The Olympic Theatre is shortly to be opened under the management of Mr. M. W. Hanley, who proposes

to present at popular prices the picked novelty ar tists of the country. The performances will proba bly begin about the 23d inst.
"M'isa," Brot Harto's Western drams, will be produced at Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening. Miss

Annie Pixiey, of the California Theatre, will assume the title role, assisted by Mr. John McDonough's com-bination and the regular company. If any manager in New York has had successful experience in providing amusement for the million it is Mr. Josh Hart. His new variety theatre on

resort, and he is said to be resping his reward. Notwithstanding the somewhat telling criticismi by the press on the new drama at the Standard Theaire the management are bravely keeping it on the boards, trimming, fluing and endeavoring to make improvements that shall eventually secure a

better "Open Verdict" for the amusement loving people.
"Old Love Letters" and "Hurricanes," at the Park, are increasing their draught power rapidly. Both, in their way, are interesting, although each has its special admirers. Crane and Robson, who are soon to play here, epened at the California Theatre September 2, in "Our Bachelors." The receipts of the

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night Miss

her present engagement in the tragic role of Evadne, the one with which her earliest successes are identified. Its first production was at the Covent Garden lu 1818, with Macready, Charles Kemble, Abbo ars. Fawcett and Miss O'Neill (the original Evadne)

in the cast. It was revived by Clara Morris at Herrmann will commence his engagement at the Aquarium on the afternoon of Wednesday next, at performance of Mr. Herrmann in this country after an some new and very startling illusions and feats of magic. Among his répertoire is a cabinet in which persons and objects appear and disappear; a large persons and objects appear and dasppear, a large box containing a man floating through the air over the heads of the audience; dissolving views of the late war; entirely new sleight of hand and a large num-ber of wonderful mechanical tricks, electric and

A grand concert for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers will be given at the Brooklyn Athenmun, corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton atrest, under the auspices of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father McMeel, pastor, te-merrow (Monday) evening, at eight o'clock. Mr. J. N. Pattheon, the eminent planist and the following artists have kindly volunteered their nervices:—Miss Annie Borie, sotone, and the Patiness Instrumental Quartet, consist-ing of Mr. A. Halliday, violin; Mr. G. Swale, viola; Mr. George Leerburger, cello; Mr. J. N. Pattison, planist. It is the intention of the promoters of the concert to raise a large sum of money for this noble purpose, and it will be distributed to the proper associations organized for the purpose in the South.

August Withelmj, the violiniat, who arrived in New York during the past week, is an artist of wide European fame. In person he is attractive, in manners suave and in dress neat, without estentiation. The pictures sonitered through the city ao not show him as he appears in the life. In years he has probably not counted more than thirty three or thirty-four. He speaks English fairly, having lived in London the visit to London of Wagner. His devotion to the laster is said to be intense, and the consequence is that we shall find in Wilhelm a worthy exponent of "the music of the future." He is a native of Prussia, and said to be beir to an immense estate; hence he money. His first concert will take place on Monday, the 23d inst., at Steinway Hall. Much curiosity ha been excited among his profession to hear the notes of his violin and the method in which he illustrates the compositions of Pagamini and the author of the

#### CREED MOOR.

RIFLE MATCHES THAT FELL THROUGH -- SCORE OF THE SKIRMISHERS-SPLECTING FOR THE

The sixth competition for the Remington prize, which had been announced to take place at Creedmoor yesterday, was not contested. There were more than the requisite "ten entries" on the ground, but the riflemen did not all shoot "Remington breech-loaders," so they were ineligible to enter the match, which, according to the rules of the National Rifle Association, must have at least ten tries. Professor C. E. Dwight and H. H. Wallace, of Wheeling, W. Va., were among the long range rillemen practising yesterday. They found the tions considerably different from those they had been accustomed to at the Wheeling range.

Two matches, ordinarily very interesting to military men, were on the programme to be shot in the tary men, were on the programme to be shot in the afternoon, but only one of them was filled. The "National Guardsman" match, for a Kemington long range rife, did not enlist ten competitors, and was declared "off" for the month. The "Skirmsher's" badge match was shot by twenty competitors. The conditions have frequently been published in the HERALD, All the competitors were in uniform. The following are the scores, the highest possible being fifty points:—

nity points:-	Advance.	Retreat	Totals.
W. M. Kirby	23	20	43
Colonel Jay E. Storcke	20	19	39
F. C. MoLewne	16	21	37
D. S. Eaton		11	31
James Ross	12	18	30
J. L. Paulding	16	144	80
W. C. Reddy		16	29
J. McCartin	10	18	28
P. H. Stafford		20	28
J. R. B. Bayley		16	27
C. A. Jones	15	12	27
M. J. Beaumab	9	16	25
A. E. Miller		12	23
H. L. Hoover	11	11	22
T. Ryan		17	21
H. A. Van Gilder	11	8	19
F. H. Westover	6	11	17
W. H. Heisser		11	17
L. H. Ayme		10	14
The teams representing	the Forty	-ninth re	giment,
Binghamton: Forty-pight	h. Oswego	, and Tw	enticth
separate company inlantr	y. of Bingt	amton,	do sod
the range during the Jus	vesterday.	, for the	perpose
of getting used to the e	levations v	phich in	y De re- I
quired during the tournam	ent this we	tek. Gen	eral G.
W. Wingate, Inspector of	Rifle Practi	ce of the	Blate,
selected the team to repre	seut New Y	ork in th	o inter-

W. Wingate, inspector of Riffs Practice of this State, selected the team to represent New York in the interstate match as follows:—Sergeant Major George White, Forty-eighth regiment; Captain J. L. Price, Seventh regiment; Private W. Robertson, Seventh-first regiment; Private E. W. Price, Seventh regiment; Private J. B. Van Heusen, Tweitth regiment; Private J. B. Van Heusen, Tweitth regiment; Private J. B. Ogden and C. Van Orden, Twentieth separate company infantry; Captain J. S. Barton, Forty-eighth regiment; Licutenant Colonel E. B. Sanford, First division staff, Licutenant Colonel H. A. Gildersieeve, First division staff; Licutenant Colonel C. V. Houghton, Forty-eighth regiment; Sergeant W. French, Seventh regiment; Sergeant L. L. Barnes, Forty-eighth regiment, and Private T. J. Dolan, Twelith regiment.

MATCH AT PLUSHING, L. I. The Flushing Rifle Team yesterday won the third match with the Willett's Point team at 200 yards, off-hand shooting. The score stood 191 to 176.

# MAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A slight accident occurred near the terminus of the New Jersey Southern Railroad at Sandy Hook yester day morning, when, owing to a misplaced switch, the locomotive of an incoming passenger train collided with an engine on a side track, but without any serious consequences. An excursion of the employes of the railroad and their friends from the eastern section of New Jersey brought as unusual number of trains to Sandy Hook yesterday morning, the passenger taking the steamboat Columbia on a trip to Western Point. Is view of this expected preas of basiness Mr. J. W. Bantord, general agent of the railroad at Sandy Hook, had instructed the engineers to be particularly careful in approaching the dopot. A couple of empty cars stood on the side track at a point where there is a sharp carve in the road, a low nundred yards from the terminus, but the cogineer of the sincoming passenger train, who had shacened appeal when about entering the yard, failed to see that the switch had not been turned, and consequently ran his locomotive on a side track where an engine was standing in front of some empty ears. The result was that the cowartchers of both 'comotives were badly damaged. Few of the passengers on board the incoming train, however, were aware that anything had occurred, and they kept their seats, until finally told that they would have to get out and walk a lew roads to the steamboat dock. Mr. Banford says that the casualty was due to negligence on the part of the switch tender, who, he states, has served bim faithfully at Sauly Hook for the past dve years. The accusent caused no obstruction wastever to travel on the Foad.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?" with an engine on a side track, but without any seri

#### "WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Detective Zundt, of Brooklyn, arrested Louis Hauer, of No. 487 Carroll street, Brooktyn, early yesterday morning on a charge of grand incomy, preferred by William F. Austen, of No. 85 Ryerson street. A letter directed to L. Haus arrived at the Brooklyn Post directed to L. Haus arrived at the Brooklyn Post Office last Jene from Indiana. As no person of that name could be louis it was given to Louis Hauser, of Garroll street, who said that he nad an uncle in Indiana. A draft for \$503 from the Madison County National Bank of Anderson, Indiana, made payable to "L. Haus" at the Unsee National Bank, of this city, was lound enclosed. Hauer took it to Mr. Austen in this city, and it is said, indorsed it with the name of "L. Haus" and as o obtained Mr. Austen's indorsement, saying that a mistake had accidentally been made in the name. He then went to the Mechanica' National Bank of Brooklyn and had the draft cashed. Some time after Mr. L. Haus, of Chester, Me., who was expecting the draft, visited Brooklyn and traced it to the Mechanica' National Bank. Mr. Austen was to the Mechanica' National Bank. Mr. Austen was capeding the Graty of the money. Meantime Hauer ind gone to Europe; but the police kept a sharp watch for his return. Visiting his house yesterday he was found under a bed. he was found under a bed.

His examination will take place before Judge Walzh
on Wednesday next.

#### FIGHT ON SHIPBOARD.

During a quarrel on Friday night last, on the steamer

S. S. Augustine, lying at Martin's dock, Brooklyn, be-tween John Lowe, the cook; Joseph P. O. Kunney,

### THE COMING OPERA.

A Talk with Mr. August Belmont About It.

MAPLESON SURELY COMING

And Equally Certain to Bring Gerster, Hauck and a Troupe of Real Artists.

Mr. August Belmont was found at his office in Nassau street yesterday morning by a reporter of the HERALD. Mr. Belmont is President of the new man-agement of the Academy of Music and has taken an ctive personal interest in the effort to secure a first class opera bouffe for the coming season. Upon these grounds be could naturally be supposed to speak with authority about the negotiations with Mr. Maplease and other matters connected with the subject. The reporter, explaining that he had called te know the truth of the rumors published in a morning contemporary detrimental to Mr. Mapleson, asked if it was certain that Mapleson was coming to New York,

Mr. BELMONT-Undoubtedly. The contract of agree ment was signed by Mr. L. P. Morton and Mr. Clarence Seward in London. A son of Mr. Mapleson, accom-panied by Signor Arditt, is expected here every day. Mr. Mapleson will bring as complete a troupe as ever came to New York. Gerster and Hauck are second only to Patti, and the whole company will be composed of the best artists.

REPORTER-It is not true, then, that financial mat-

ers will binder the matter? Mr. BELMONT-No more than is usual in producing opera on a spiendid scale. Mr. Mapleson proposes to give, among other operas, one and perhaps more that production of any new opera is expensive, and with a list including "Lobengrin," "Somnambula" (with both Gerster and Bluck in the cast), and all the bes operas, Mr. Mapleson has of course to locur enorme expense, but I anticipate no delay beyond what is

usual in such cases.

REPORTER—Will the proposed assess compare favorably with operatic seasons in the capitals of

Mr. BELMONT-The season will be quite as good as that at Her Mejesty's Tuestre in London last year, which was successful in spite of the fact that it had a rival in Patti, and it will be even better than that in

Paris at present, Reporter—Do you think Mr. Mapleson will make t financial as well as an artistic success?

Mr. Belmoxr—I have so doubt of it. He will have

the Academy for virtually nothing and ought to make success. Opera was successful with Nilsson and Lucce and, in fact, any first class performance.

REPORTER -Is there visuity enough to Italian opera to sustain it in its place against that sung in French or "native" opera? Mr. BELMONT-It has always been preferred to native

opera in all the European capitals and will undoubt-edly remain so. The fine conservatoures of Italy, the fact that the great musical compositions of every na-tion are sung in Italian and the natural adaptability of the language to the purposes of opera are reasons why Italian opera should always be preferred to the French or "native" tongue.

REPORTER-Do you think the Academy of Music a proper home for opera? Mr. Balmonr-Why not? It is centrally located,

large and commodious and in every way suitable.

REPORTER—Is this revival likely, in your opinion,

to be permanent? Mr. BELMONT-I think so. It is a singular fact that New York, with a population of 1,000,000, should not support a good opera as well as it did in the time of the Astor House Opera, when the population of the city was about one third what it is now, I suppose this is due to the berd times, but under a new regime and with a really meritorious company of artists there is no reason why opera should not be as suc-

Petersburg. STOCKHOLDERS' PRIVILEGES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Mr. Edward Devau, of No. 46 West Fourteenth street, talks at random when he says that the stockiders presented Mr. Mapleson with privileges worth \$5,000 a week. As he is so liberal and reckless in his so, out week. As he had not been by specified items where and from what sources said sum has to come. If Mr. Devas had not hazarded such nonsense as that it would have been better for him.

A LOVER OF ITALIAN OPERA.

### CLEAN AND UNCLEAN.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS IN THE SIX-TEENTH WARD-VARYING PHASES-LOCALI-TIES IN WHICH THE BROOM COULD BE

PROFITABLY WIELDED.
Another inspection of the Sixteenth ward was instituted yesterday by a HERALD reporter with results that were both satisfactory and unsatisfactory. Many of the blocks were found to be comparatively clean, while in many others much filth and dirt were still visible. This ward is one of the most respectable in the city, and although it has a large tenement house population it has never descended to the abject condition of downright filts which has been characteristic of down town and the east side. It extends from Fourteenth to I wenty-seventh street and from Sixth avenue to the North River. Officer O'Brien has charge of the ward, which, under the spur of the HERALD, now presents a very fair appearance. There is much room for improvement, lowever, and as many of the streets in this locality are badly paved it requires constant effort and the greatest vigilance on the part of the Street Cleaning Department to overcome the difficulties, which are enhanced by the neglect of the Department of Public Works.

Beginning his explorations at Pilteenth street and Sixth avenue the reporter found the former street Sixth avenue the reporter found the former atreet very filthy on account of the wooden pavement, the uneven surface of which affords many piaces for water to gather and stagnate. At the corner of Saventh avenue the wooden blocks are rotten and worn out and the pavement has been repaired in the middle of the street with stone, making it, wherever the wooden work remains, a mer mud hole, or rather a scrites of mud hole, reminding one of the low water courses which meander along the Long Island Railroad.

Sixteenth street, from Sixth avenue to the river, is paved with round cobble stones, and is so theven as

Sixteenth street, from Sixth avenue to the river, is paved with round cobble stones, and is so aneven as to be almost impassable. In many places there are deep holes, serving as the receptacles of dirty water, Between Sixth and Seventh avenues the street had been swept before the reporter visited it yesterday, but the dirt remained pried up in heaps waiting for the Police Department carts, but between Seventh and Eighth avenues it had not been swept at all, and in from the content of the horses a woman with a broom was trying to make it presentable, at least so far as affected her premises. In from 10 Noz. 214, 225 and 230 there are specimen mucholes, but it must be remembered they are only specimens. The gutter before the Baptist church is filled with water from the late rains, and by to-day it will probably have stignated sufficiently to often the church. Below the church the pavenuent is all broken up and the street is filled with water. Strange to say the street is in better condition west than east of Eighth avenue. There it has been swept, but the sweepings have not been removed.

better condition west than east of Eighth avonue. There it has been swept, but the sweepings have not been removed.

Saventeenth atreet, though is better condition than either Fitteenth or Sixteenth so far as cleanliness is concerned, is paved only with cobble atoms, and in consequence is very quarriang. Below Eighth avonue the water has gathered in numerous hollows, and the block has the appearance of being very uncion. In front of No. 318 store is a pond in the middle of the street, and there is a neat muddle in front of No. 3.88. At the corner of Ninth avonue the gutter is very filiny for a considerable distance.

More of this same kind.

Eighteenth street, atthough as badly paved as the others, is on the whole more wholesome. It has not been awept lately, but it is tenanted by some of the most respectable people in the ward, who look after its condition to some extent for themselves. Mineteenth street is both well paved and clean. An attempt has just been made to repair some of the holes in the cobble stone bavement in Twentieth street. near Ninth avenue, but the attempt has not been very successful. In some of the blocks, especially between Sixth and Seventh avenues, it, estreet is very fifthy. I wonty-second atroet, one of the most respectable in the city cannot be made to look dees. The pavement is a mixture of tar and cobble stones, with innumerable holes and bad gutters into wheth the water gathers. By Judge Gudney's court room there is a rather unsavory apot, and between Nissh and Tenth avenues, aspectally, the street is diagnating. As Commissioner Nichols lives in the vicinity he might wait rosed the covers and look at it. Twenty-third street, below Ninth avenue, was very dirty yes-

ciean, and in Twenty-fith street the gutters are full of filth.

The pavement of Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is a disgrace to the city. During the days of the Bing it was experimented upon by the plaster pavement contractors. This pavement soon wore out, and the react is that the street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is that the street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, is that the large holes. When it rains or the sprinking carts pay the black a wint these holes are filled with water, which, having no outst, is allowed to stagnate and poison the air; the gutters, too, are in such an unaven condition that they act as dirty water holders rather than drainers. Some time ago an attempt was made to fill up the holes by ramming block stones into them, but this has made the block worse if anything. The upper end, near Seventh avenue, is littered with loose cobble stones and present a very neglected appearance. It is possible that the inspectors of the Department of Public Works have not seen the block for a year of two. An inspection of it would be reirrening.

Twenty-sixth street throughout its entire length, west of Sixth avenue, has apparantly hot been awept at all. Just east of Ninth avenue a force of workmen were engaged yesterday in repairing the cobble stone pavement. This street is now of the worst paved in the

atell. Just east of Ninta avenue a force of workmen were engaged yesterday in repairing the couble stone pavement. This street is one of the worst paved in the ward, and there are frequent pools of mud and fith in the broken pavements and uneven gutters. It will not surprise the reader therefore, to learn that the gutters in many places are in a recking condition. Between Seventh and Eighth avenues it is not so bad as in the other blocks, but even there there are several had shorts.

Between Seventh and Eighth avenues it is not so and as in the other blocks, but even there are several bad spots.

Among the more noticeable features of the Sixteenth ward at this time are the two mudholes in Twenty-lith street, just east of Seventh avenue, on on each side of the Sixet. The north pond might almost be dignified with the name of lake, while that on the south side is very like a moras.

The avenues, on the whole, are in better condition than the streets. With the Eighth avenue especially very little fault is to be found, and Ninth avenue size sommendably clean. It is to be noted, however, that in the latter the gatters between Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth streets are in very bad condition. This avenue needs repaying, its present state in many pisces being disgraceful Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-lith streets, for lustance, the pavement is all broken up and mud and water, extending from one side of the street to the other, stagnate there throughout the whole summer. Between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets the condition of Seventh avenue is superb in every respect. It will be recalled as one of the whole summer. Between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets in the city and until lately dangerous affect to man and beast. Even now, above Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh streets one side of the avenue has been repayed and the other side is already dug up to the new pavement. Of cowrse, being new, the avenue is clean and bright.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL'S DEFENCE. Commissioner Campbell yesterday sent the tollowmailing his attention to the streets where the pave ment is broken and sadly in need of repair:-

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ROOM 18, CITY HALL, New York, Sept. 14, 1878. On Sidney P. Nichols, Chairman Committee on Street Cleaning'

on Street Cleaning:—
on Street Cleaning:—
it is 12th inet., (which appeared is be newspapers of the same ovensar), reached my office or no 12th, having been preceded by a formidately list of maken and broken spots in the wretched pavements of this maken and broken spots in the wretched pavements of this

suchen and broken spots in the wretched pavements of this city.
Your letter is a cry of despair at your want of success in attempting to clean the streets of this city, though you expend the sum of nearly \$60,000 monthly in the inefficient struggle; and it seems you have just now lound out that a your arried and ill success is attributable to the onal condition of the pavements, although the well known that they have been much improved within the past two years. Goaded by the threatenings of the Mayor, the comments of the press, the fear of yellow lever and the approaching election, you have very recently made a spasmodic effort to perform your duty, but, inding the task difficult from the accumulations of long neglect, you now wish to sailt the blame of syour shortcomings upon this department.

There is, nothably, not a single man in the city who will

the trask difficunt from the accumulations of long neglect, you now wish to shift the blame of your shortcomings upon this department.

There is, probably, not a single man in the city who will pay any beed to such an attempt; yet, as the question of good pavements and clean streets is very important, I will take this apportunity to enlighton you on some points of which you profess or appear to be ignorant.

There are 322 miles of pavet streets in this city south of the liariem (kiver, which may be classified as follows:—macadam, 22 miles; granite, 23 miles; trapbleck, 180 miles; towed, 14 miles; cobble, 85 miles; centrete asphalte, &c., 3 miles. Of this grand total nearly 150 miles consist of rotten wood, dilapidated cobble, wore out and shapeless stone blocks and some remnants of time poultices. Ever since I took charge of this department, about two and a halt years ago. I have, in regular and special reports, time and again, insisted upon the accussity of extensive improvements of street pavements, in the interest of heatth, comfort and commorce, and I have unged and implored the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on every possible occasion to grant liberal appropriations both for espavements and repairs. I have had transferred available balances from other branches of the department to the paving fand.

The Common Council has indorsed my applications, yet the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has cut down by one haft the acomparatively moderate sums asked, and the Comptroller, in a letter of the 12th inst. I published in the newspapers, that was ablined in his, your day of despair, that this was take consours.

Some three years since Mr. Walters, the proprietor of the London Times, while in this country woole home, and those of any city in Europe, except to matantinopic. He doubtless had reference both to their route and condition, for no doubt there were many streets where the stones were invisible.

These many appears to the street were were that nones were invisible.

cessiul in New York as in London, or Paris, or St. condition, for no done there were many screets where the stones were invisible. I have again in my annual estimate for 1879 asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 5500,000 for reparements (the finit sutherised by the law of 1875) and \$150,000 for repairs. I have made this call in each successive year of my term, but I have yet to tearn that you ever seconded it, though now, when hard pushed to account for the drivy streets, you assign as the cause the dilaphiated condition of the pavoments, and say that you almost despar of success unless the necessary orders are lasted by your (my) department to place them in good repair.

repair."

Now, the necessary orders were given by me in the vory op.ning of the season, and both rouewais and repairs have been and now are utiligent; carried on to the extent of the appropriations. We have not waited until the ovil day was upon us nor have we given any despairing wall of dis-Notwithstanding the limited appropriations it is well

was upon us nor have we given any despuiring wall of districtions and the control of the city, especially in Notwithsauding the limited appropriations it is well known to every citizen that substantial improvements have been made in many parts of the city, especially in down town streets, both in renewals and repairs.

I challenge comparison with any previous period as to the character, economy and extent of these improvements, considering the sums appropriated. It has given me pleasure to know that these works have been appreciated, for I have received the commendation of the Mayor and the thanks of many citizens. Can root say as much for the Street Cleaning Bureau.

You say that rough and broken pavements impede you in the process of cleaning. I say that dirty, increased streets impede us in the work of repairs, for we are often compelled, at considerable cost of time and money, to clean the streets before repairing them. Permit me to remind you of time case of Fortiett atreet, west of Tenth avenue, where repairs were argently demanded by the recirents. Finding the densit so great into coaning having been done for two years; I wrote to the Police Board, asking that the street be often and so that we might make the necessary repairs. The Surinnondmit of Paving called two or three times upon you and the bureau, but was suswered that the street nover had been paved, and therefore its cleaning did not fail within your duty. I will do you and your bureau the lustice to say that you thought so, for the stones by reason of the superincumbent mass were not visible, yot as we were satisfied that the street had been paved, an assessment having been laid therefore, the fact was fully estantistic by sinking test pits through a varying depth of six to elliptice inches. It was only, however, on a threat of the property holders to appeal to the Mayor, that you at last excavated and removes that it is make up by enumerating every slight depression or masven to have been copied pretty nearly in regular succession. Many of the

ence.

A correct list of the places to be repaired is made up from reports of our own inspectors, and no pains will be sparred to put them in passable condition. A large extent of repairs has been made on the wooden pavements, which are not only very rough but, by decay, might become detrimental to health.

mental to healto.

It being well known to you, to me and to every one that we have a wast extent of old and rough pavements, the question in. Do you propose on that account to snapent the recanning of streets and await their restoration to proof coudition? And is this your excuse for their dirty cending in the past?

It will take some years, with liberal appropriations, to repare and thereughly repair the pavements of this city.

It will take some years, with illoral apprepriations, to repare and thoreagily repair the pavements of this city. This work should and must be done, but meantime it will never do to leave their desaining undone. I have stated more than once in my reports, that well paved streets will greatly facilitate the process of cleaning and reduce its cost. But at present we must accept the stumpton as it is and make the best of it. If you employ ablebedied mean-real workingmen, who will do a good day's work—and there are vast numbers of them seeking employment; also strong horses and tull sized carts; in fact, it the work of street cleaning be conducted upon business principles the improvement will be so apparent that you will have no meed to shift the responsibility upon others, and your cry of despair will be changed to one of joy from consciousness of duty well performed and the good wishes of your lettow. eltis ins.

That you may experience such a change is the sincere wish of, yours respectfully,

ALLAN CAMPBELL,

Commissioner of Public Worss.

## WHITE PLAINS' EX-SUPERVISOR

Stephen S. Marshall, late Supervisor of the town of White Plains, who had three indiciments found against him last week by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions—two for lelony and one for misdemeanor-spreared in court on Friday and pleaded propriating, in round figures, \$11,113 of the town funds, and the second in misappropriating \$355 of the school money of the district to his own dse, and the third net guilty. One indictment charged him with misapof the school money of the district to his own dsc, and the third indictment for a misdomeanor, in not accounting to the Board of Town Officers as required by law. Mr. Marshall was required to give bail to the amount of \$11,000 on the three indictments. Mr. Daniel C. Hickey, a contractor, of Mount Verson, and Michael Lennon, of the Tweaty-third ward, New York, were offered as surclies for the appearance of the accused. Mr. Lennon was rejected by the Court, and the examination of Mr. Hickey as to his responsibility has not been completed.

On application of Elisha P. Ferria, counsel for the town officers, to Judge Pratt the inter issued an order of arrest against Mr. Marshall on a civil suit commenced for the recovery of \$11,468 77, the amount ascertained to be due from him to the town. On the civil suit the ball of Mr. Marshall is fixed at \$12,000, making the total amount of ball required in his case \$23,000. His trial on one of the indictments is exected to commence on October 7.